TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871.

Am unements To-day, Footh's Theatre-Tie Man O' Airlis, Nowery Theatre-Over the Fells. Fifth Av. Theatre-Delmonko's. Grand Opera House. Three Hunchlashs. Riblo's Garden—Paul Clifford Tony Puster's Opera House. - 77%. Olympie Theatre-The Child Stealer Wallack's-The Long Strike.

The Sun in the Country. Persons going to the country may have THE SUN sent to them daily by mail, for fifty cents per month, by addressing the Publisher.

FOR PRESIDENT.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CANDIDATE,

THE GREAT AND GOOD

HORACE GREELEY, TEXAS and NEW YORK.

Will Grant Rebel ?

Some of the Southern papers are bringing forward the name of Gen. HANCOCK as a suitable candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that if GRANT should be nominated by the Republicans and fail of an election he might endeavor to maintain himself in office by military force; and in such a case it would be handy to have a General as his opponent for the office.

This calculation seems about as absurd as the grief of the girl who was crying bitterly at the thought that if she should get married and have a baby, and drop the baby into the oven she was heating, the little darling would be baked. Nevertheless, it is true that among a somewhat numerous class the apprehension exists that GRANT has no intention of giving up his present position without a resort to arms. Such a supposition is extremely ridiculous. Gen. GRANT is very fond of power and money, and he has so managed as to make the office of President pecuniarily profitable to an extent that his predecessors never would have supposed possible. As a natural consequence he will be very loath to give it up. But Gen. GRANT is not the one to head a minority in an attempt at revolution. He is too prudent a man. It has not pleased Providence to endow him with fine sensibilities; and many of his acts which have outraged public opinion from their disregard of the generally accepted rules of decorum, have proceeded not so much from a wanton defiance of popular sentiment, as from an incapacity to understand that there is any impropriety in his using the opportunities of his high office to advance in every possible manner his individual interests and those of persons whom, from ties of consanguinity or the dictates of personal friendship, he feels disposed to pro vide for at the public expense.

So far as Congress will assist him, GRANT will use every advantage in his power to maintain his present position; but there is no danger that he will ever raise the stand ard of rebellion against the lawfully expressed will of the nation. Even if he should attempt so preposterous an act, it would amount to nothing. In such a case the majority of the officers and men of the army would show as little hesitation in hanging Gen. GRANT on a sour apple-tree, as they would have exhibited in performing the same office for JEFF. Davis in the height of the slaveholders' rebellion.

A Reverend Squeers.

On Friday evening, June 2, at a seminary for boys in Pennington, N. J., four youths were beaten by the Rev. THOMAS HANLON, the principal of the school, for playing with bean-shooters, or sling-guns, contrary to the rules of the institution. The circumstances of the flagellation, as developed by a trustworthy reporter from the SUN office, who was sent to Pennington on purpose to learn the truth of the matter, and whose report in its main features is corroborated by the Rev. THOMAS HANLON himself, are as follows:

"The boys were taken down stairs by Mr. Diles, he vice-principal, to the office, which is a small, plainly furnished room on the first floor, where they were met by Dr. Hanlow. The boys sat down upon he setters in the office. Mr. Diles suitered, locked he door and sat down, folling his arms, and, as one the door and sat down, felling his arms, and, as one of the boys says, smiling Dr. Hanton said, Sit

of the boys says, smiling Dr. Hanlon said, 'Sit down, gentlemen.'

"They sat down.

"They sat down.

"They sat down.

"This order was obeyed, and Dr. Hanlon then took off his own cont, took a rawhide from the deek, and called J. V. Decrea, a young fellow sixteen year's of age. He is the son of Capt. John Decrea of Mariners' Harbor. S. I., and nebhew of the Hon, John Decrea, excluded of the New York Fire Department. Young Decrea stood in the middle of the floor, and Dr. Hanlon commenced with the rawhide, striking Decrea on the back, chest, and ide. The skin was breasted and blood was drawn by several of the blows.

"The next boy called up was Frederick Hyde, and shoulders, and also received three cuts across the face and hose, drawing blood, one being very rose to the right eve. When Master Hyde was dispused of Jhomas T. Goodening on a Harbor Back, so

Seal was J. W. DECKER, THER J. AS NO IS a blod, a boy of thereon son of Mr. Jacob V. P. Beller, of Mariners' Harbor, S. I.

"The whit ping over, the boys were dismissed, Mr. DILKS unlocked the door, and the boys passed out, the elder I ELEFH some to the room of a voing general man hand Silver, who is the son of a physician, and whom the boys c.d. Doctor. Dr. Silver washed the blood from Becker's wounds, and dressed them with outlinent. One cut was about four inches long and there were eight or ten other places in which the skin was more or less cut."

Only one of the boys beaten wore a vest. They were all badly hurt. According to the testimony of the elder DECKER, "little night, and the next morning the boys were all sore and stiff from their wounds. After breakfast, the elder DECKER, baving borrowed \$2.50 of a friendly negro, set out with young Hype and walked to Trenton, a distance of seven miles, where they took the cars for New York, where Hyde's parents

The next Saturday, June 10, an account of the flageilation, which was sent to us from Pennington, appeared in THE SUN. It occasioned great indignation wherever it was read, and brought forth a letter from the Rev. THOMAS HANLON, threatening THE Sun with prosecution. That letter was written on Saturday, June 10, and was received at the Sun office the next day, Sunday. We had already sent our reporter to Pennington, to get the exact facts of the case as above stated. On Monday evening, June 12,

wanted the matter set right, and asked to called on him on Saturday. It was shown to him, and he testified to the accuracy of the reporter's interview with himself.

The Rev. THOMAS HANLON then begged that the report should be suppressed, and finally sat down at a table in one of our editorial rooms and wrote out another report, which he wanted published as the report of the SUN reporter, garbling, erasing portions of, and adding to the true report of that gentleman. On being told that his statement could not be published in THE SUN as the report of our reporter, the Kev. THOMAS HANLON begged the gentleman in charge of the office for God's sake to put it in, and repeatedly offered to pay liberally for such an accommodation. His supplications and offers were of course unavailing. The next morning, June 18, THE SUN contained our reporter's report, the Rev. THOMAS HAN-LON's report, and an account of the Rev. THOMAS HANLON'S visit to the SUN office.

Two days afterward the Rev. THOMAS HANLON wrote a card, which was published in the morning papers of last Saturday, saying: "In the light of the developments of the last few days, I have determined to abolish corporeal punishment from the discipline of the seminary so long as I shall remain its principal." He also referred in his card to the statement in THE SUN of June 10 as "false and injurious," but did not deny one word of the two-column report in THE Sun of June 13, containing his own statement and the account of his visit to the Sun office, when he attempted to buy off the truth and to procure the substitution of falsehood in its stead. That damaging exposure of his barbarity, duplicity, and dishonesty the Rev. THOMAS HANLON was too sagacious to deny, because he knows that we have the proofs of its truthfulness in his own handwriting, facsimiles of which we can at

any time publish. This case has precipitated a wide-spread and vehement discussion of the right of a teacher to flog pupils intrusted to his care. The exceeding pressure of public opinion on this subject is indicated by Dr. HANLON'S speedy announcement that he has abolished corporal punishment from the discipline of the Pennington Seminary. Whether such a wholesale and precipitate surrender to the fears of the parents was wise or not, the trustees and faculty of the school will doubtless hereafter learn. To us it has a weak look. But it is in keeping with all the rest of Dr. HANLON's ill-advised movements from the evening he cut that gash four inches long in young DECRER's flesh till now. It is plain that he is not fit to govern a school under any circumstances. He lacks self-control; he is wanting in judgment; he is deficient in courage; and his attempt to impose a false and garbled account, prepared by himself, upon the public as the statement of a disinterested reporter, shows that he is also lacking in honesty. But the wretched man is still a fellow-creature, and as such should not be denied the pity even of those whom he has insulted and outraged. Still, he must not be allowed to go unwhipped of justice ; although, as we are opposed to corporal punishment, we hope that justice will not whip the Rev. THOMAS HANLON with a rawhide, por cut gashes four inches long in his flesh with any implement whatever.

Appointments in Return for Presents. We publish in another part of this paper the statement of Mr. ALEXANDER C. EVAN-GELIDES, formerly Vice-Consul in Egypt under Col. GEORGE H. BUTLER, Consul-Gene ral. Mr. EvangeLides fully justifies the allegation of the Rev. DAVID STRANG, which we have recently published, concerning the appointment by BUTLER of subordinate officials in return for presents. Not only consular agents in different parts of Egypt, but interpreters have been required to make presents as a consideration for their appointment. In this business of exacting presents, the agent is one A. D. STROLOGO, the friend and for some time the private secretary of the Consul-General. This tariff of presents varies, of course, according to the importance of the office. For an appointment as second or third interpreter to the consulate at Cairo he exacted \$500, while for a place as consular agent at Osioot he required a pres-

ent of \$1,500 in gold. It is impossible to doubt that BUTLER has enriched himself by such exactions. In the better days of the American Republic such villainy would not have been tolerated for a moment; but at present a remedy is not to be expected. How can a President who has himself introduced a method substantially the same in the distribution of the highest offices under his Administration find fault with a scamp like BUTLER for levying this sort of blackmail in a remote country like Egypt? And how can he punish BUTLER for doing there what GRANT himself has

An Outrage on Personal Liberty. On Saturday last Dr. JAMES M. COMINS, of 143 East Twenty-sixth street, was arraigned before Mr. Justice BIXBY on a charge of killing cats, preferred by Mr. BERGH, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It seems that Dr. Co-MINS has been much annoyed by cats, which spoil his flower garden and disturb his re pose with untimely and unendurable con DECKER" tossed and meaned in his sleep all | certs upon the fences in his neighborhood. In self-defence the doctor set a trap for cats and caught many therein. As the trap nipped hard, the cats wauled lustily when caught, and kept up their cries till Dr. Co-MINS silenced them by knocking them dead, which he usually did with one blow per cat. Some of the neighbors whose cats were caught and killed complained to Mr. BERGH. Mr. BERGH complained to Justice BIXBY, and Dr. Comins was arrested and arraigned as aforesaid. Instead of immediately dis charging Dr. Comins, as he should have done, with a reprimand to his prosecutors, Justice BIXBY held him for trial and sent the

case to the Special Sessions. We hold that such a proceeding is an outrage upon the rights of a citizen. Instead of being subjected to such persecution for eatching and killing cats, Dr. Comins should have a public testimonial therefor. Do Dr. the Rev. Thomas Hanlon called at the Sun office in person. He said that he had concluded to forego his libel suit, and that the article in The Sun had greatly injured the article in The Sun had greatly injured the aminary, as parents were already withdraw.

Lave a public testimonial therefor. Do Dr. Comins's neighbors, and Mr. Bergh, and Justice Bixev look upon the cat as a sacred animal, after the manner of the Egyptians, that they thus pursue an abater of that sels liquor in the back room next to his atore, and we corred folks play cards and dominoes there hearly every night."

ing their children on account of it. He them that they are very much mistaken. In Christendom the cat is not held to be a sa see the statement of our reporter who had | tred animal. In fact, it is not even a canonical animal. There were no cats in the Ark with NOAH. The cat is an unscriptural creature. It is nowhere mentioned in the Bible. It is worshipped by nobody on Manbattan Island except BERGH and BIXBY. No one attempts to burn incense to the memory of dead cars except Dr. Comins's neighbors. And shall an American citizen have his personal liberty put in peril for attempting to defend his flowers and his sigmbers against the destructive claws and hideous caterwaulings of this unclean beast? We say No, emphatically No! If it shall clearly appear that Dr. Comins resorted to torture in dealing with his cats-and merely catching them in a trap should not be con strued as torture-then let him be properly punished, just as a man who should wantonly torture a rat or a mouse that he had caught in a trap should be punished. Otherwise, let Dr. Comins go free, with the cordial thanks of the community for his laudable efforts to lessen the hideousness of our metropolitan nights; and at the proper time let a statue be erected in his honor as a public benefactor.

> President GRANT is so anxious to in augurate a civil service reform that he is taking upon himself to provide the several States with Governors-pure, upright men, who are in favor of the present Administration and its continuance for another term. The Ohio officeholders and Administration editors have been ordered to support BEN WADE of San Domingo, who can be relied upon to swear by the President; while the people of Wisconsin have been informed from Washington that Gov. FAIRCHILD, the present popular Executive, who has no stock either in Grant or San Domingo, does not desire a reflection, though the Governor himself has given no intimation of such a determination. And now orders have been issued for the pensioners of the personal Government to rally in Nebraska to the support of Gen. THAYER as the GRANT candidate for Governor of that State, as it ts evident from the impeachment and deposition of the late Gov. BUYLER that the people there don't know what is for their own good. It is very evident that a State which removes its chief magistrate for receiving presents in return for official favors is not worthy to be trusted with the selection of its own officials, and the President is quite consistent in practically reducing it to a territorial condition by appointing its Gevernor himself. But it seems strange that GRANT should have overlooked the claims of BUTLER to another term. Probably the President is not aware of the fact that although this adroit financier has forfeited his office, he has not been declared incapable of holding any official position in the future, as is usually the case under such circumstances. It would be sad to believe the President guilty of ingratitude to so distinguished

> EDUARDO MARMOL, whose surrender at Ciego de Avila is paraded by the Spanish Government as an important loss to the patriot cause in Cuba, has never held any command in the liberating army. Out of compliment to his cousin, Gen. Donato Marmon, who died gloriously for the cause, EDUARDO MARMOL was appointed to a position on Gen. Jordan's staff, but his career in the army ceased when Gen. JORDAN left the island. Some five months ago a true bill was found by a Cuban jury against this same Man-MOL for the robbery of a large sum of money, and for the forcible abduction of a young lady; and since then he has been a fugitive from th civil officers of the Cuban Republic in the town of Mahon, which has always been in the hands of the Spaniards. Ciego de Avila, the place at whichthe is said to have surrendered, is only a few miles from Mahon.

The Berlin correspondent of the London News writes that it is rumored that Count MOLTER has expressed his resolution to Emperor WILLIAM to decline the present of a million of thalers. which it is intended by the Federal Council and the majority of the Reichstag to bestow upon him. He has declared himself quite satisfied with the honors that have fallen to his share, while his habits are so inexpensive that he has no use for more money than he already possesses; and he cannot see that his nephew, who has been made his beir, has any claim to receive money from the nation. It will be seen that the views of Count Moltks are very different from those of the distinguished soldier whom the venerable Postmaster of Covington has pronounced the greatest General in the world. President GRANT has never been known to decline presents from the public nor from private individuals who may be struggling for official position; but, on the contrary, he seems to believe that such evidences of appreciation should be encouraged by so distributing the pubhe patronage as to foster a spirit of liberality on the part of office-seekers. And while the great Prussian General protests against his nephew and heir being provided for at the public expense, our famous American General insists on quartering all his relations and all his wife's relations upon the United States Treasury, utterly regardless of their fitness for the lucrative offices into which they are thrust. This striking contrast in the opinions of two Generals, who within the past few years in their different fields of action have attracted the attention of the world, can hardly fail to create comments at home and abroad which will cause Americans to feel very proud of their President.

ng Sammis's Surf Hotel on Fire Island beach. ach lies off the south shore of Long Island, about orty miles east of Sandy Hook. It is eight miles a mile wide, so that from whichever direction the and is thoroughly cooled and impregnated with marine qualities. Sitting on the open piazza of the hotel is like sitting on the deck of a ship in mid-occan, except the fack of movement. During the hottest weather elsewhere a refreshing breeze is fei there, and the appetite and digestion of the guests exhibit its tonic effects. For invalids afflicted wit the complaints known by the names of rose-cold hay-fever, pe ach-fever, and the like, Pire Island each is a perfect elysium. In one or two day ter their arrival every symptom of their malad suppears, and a most delightful sense of relief fortys. For the public generally there is surfand it bathing, saling, Spanish mackerel and blueling, shooting, and last but not less t, an excellent cle, on which are spread all the deficacies of both and land. Whoever has not caten one of Sunsis broiled bluefish, taken right out of the water 1 put on the gridfron has a pleasure velocities.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the carpet ing politicians in the South find it difficult to gain social recognition from old residents, when they are represented by such men as Mr. Councilman Alfred Crocker of Petersburg, Vs. One Richard Green, a negro under sentence of death for murder, has been negro under sentence interviewed by a reporter of the Petersburg Index, and the following is a portion of the conversation which took place on that occasion:

"Where were you on the night of the murder?"

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL TAX. Vanderbilt's Last Card-He Sends Rafus Insalis to See Grant-Postponement Or. derec 1

dence of The Sun. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The reason why, after all, nothing has been done about the collection of the tax on the New York Central Rail road, which, as your readers will remember, was to have been co cted on Monday, the 12th Inst., is that on Sunday the 11th, after consultation with Commodore Van derbilt, the Hon. Richard Scholl and Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalis, U. S. A., went up to West Point in a special train provided for their use by the Commo dore. After they reached the Point, a conference took place between President Grant and the Commodore's envoys. The result was that the President sent the ollowing telegram to the Secretary of the Treas-" Delay Anal action in matter of New York Cen

tral Ratiroad until I arrive." This explains the milk in that cocoanut. Tue Sen prints the above because it comes from a responsible correspondent, but it trusts that the report will yet prove to be erroneous.

Can it be that | Grant will dare to sell out to this enormous and insatiable monopoly the rights of

the nation's Treasury? AM-SAM-AM-MO ON TRIAL. The Marine Court Photographed-Mr. Spencer Delighted-A Christian from a Nation of Idoiators-A Legal Battle Won for the

Heathen Chinee made his first appearance n the Marine Court yesterday noon in the case of Henry Milgarten against Charles Samuel, otherwise Am-Sam-Am-Mo. Milgarten, a sailor belonging to the American bark Harriet, asked for damages for wounds which Am-Sam-Am-Mo had inflicted on his arm when the vessel lay ice-bound near the mouth of the Thames river. The bark was on ber

way from New York to Hamburg. Henry Milgarten testified that the quarrel arose rom his having asked Am-Sam-Am-Mo, who was the steward of the vessel, for some coffee. He didn't get it though, but got some cuts on his arm from the Chinaman, who used a large carving knife. Edward Christianson, a sailor, was the next wit iess. He gave the Bible a hearty smack.

"What language do you speak?" asked Judge " Half-broken English " the Swede answered.

There was an audible titter. He answered a few questions. James Frey, an

other sailor, was next called. Judge-What is your name? Frey-My name is now James Frey. It used to be Ephraim Barlescher. You see, I was among a lot of Americans, and they used to laugh when they called me by my name. His testimony was unim-

portant.

The Chinaman now walked up to the witness stand, a small yellow-green man, with almond eyes, a broken-in nose, and a face like a ripe cacumber. He was neatly dreased.

Mr. Stillknecht, counsel for the plaintif—What

Mr. Stillknecht, counsel for the plaintif—What is your name?

"Am-Sam-Am-Mo." [Laughter.]

Mr. Stillknecht—I object to his being sworn. He probably does not know what the Christian religion is. I will estisfy myself first by a few questions. Do you understand English?

Am-Sam-Am-Mo shook his head.

Mr. Spencer, the counsel for the defence, called an interpreter. Another Chinaman stepped forth. He looked bilious.

Mr. Stillknecht wanted the witness to be sworn to the Chinese manner. He should kneel, strike a

Mr. Stillknecht wanted the witness to be sworn in the Chinese manner. He should kneel, strike a china saccer against the railing, and then take the loflowing oath: "I swear that I shall tell the truth and the whole truth; the saucer is cracked, and if I do not tell the truth, may my soul be cracked in Heaven like the saucer."

Mr. Spencer said his client was a good Christian.

Mr. Stillknecht—What is your religion?

Am-Sam-Am-Mo—Chow chow, vow vow.

2. "He believes in a God and in a fibble," said the interpreter.

Sullknecht-Do you belong to a church?

The Chinaman's teeth began to clatter. "He went to church when he was young," was the anwer,
Mr. Stillknecht-What church?
Am-Sam-Am-Mo-In the church of my country at

Mr. Stillknecht-In a Christian or in a Chinese Am. Sam. Am. Mo.—In a Christian church,
Mr. Spencer—Where do good Chinamen go when
they die?
Am.-Sam. Am.-Mo.—If they do right they go up to

heaven.

The Chinaman took the oath. The Sergeant put
the Bible into his hand, which he turned around

testified then in his vernacular, squeaking a rat, that Milgarten struck him with a big

like a rat, that Milgarten struck him with a big-beleying pin when he raitised to give him the coflee, which was not ready yet. To defend himself
he beld up his carving knife, scratching inadvertentity the arm of the plaintiff.

Mr. Spencer, the counsel for the defence, said:
"Your Honor, I hope my client, the first Christian
Chinaman that has appeared in the Marine Coert,
will not be discouraged. It is a glorious thing to
see the offspring of a heathen race devoted to
consistent faith, while Jim Fisk and the whole Ninth
Regiment of New York have to go hunting a whole
day for a place of worship in Boston."

There was a loud laugh, and Jud. Gross gave
the case to the defendant.

MR. SQUIER'S CLAM-BAKE.

How a Merry Party Celebrated Bunker Hill Day Down Long Island Sound. On Saturday, in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill and his own semi-centennial birthday, a real old-fashioned Rhode Island clam-bake was given by the Hon. E. G. Squier to a numerous party of h is friends. The reather was delicious, the piace, selected by him, Round Island, near Greenwich, just over the dividing line between this State and Connecticut, where, under the wide spreading oaks and clims the day was passed most delightfully.

Did you ever see a Rhode Island claus-bake? On a wide circle of flat stones for a foundation, a pyre of wide circle of flat stones for a foundation, a pyre of cord wood, with great granite boulders is built up. This is kindled and burnt down, when the boulders are withdrawn and the ashes swept away with green cedar ornsh. Then the red hot boulders are restored to the magic circle, and a pile of rock seaweed, green and wet, laid over them. On this are piled many busnels of the soft or true clam, with other busnels of the hard clam, or qualog and oysers, then potatoes, onlows, chickens, bluefish in canvas wrappings, lobsters and green corn in the sar, (only the corn which was telegraphed for from vas wrappings, lobsters and green corn in the (only the corn which was telegraphed for from riestou and despatched by express, came to hand shours too late). Over this pile of substantials delicacies a stout duck cover was thrown, and whole well packed down over fall, with green es and gdried seawed. Porty minutes sufficed ook the flavorous mass, and it was served up caten with a relish poculiar to such occase. After the feast of good things, Comoel Hall, Secretary of the Americus Club, who been on the issuad about an hour, announced

ing, the guests retired, not knowing which was nost deligatful, their mornning or evening enter tainment.

How the Strength was Restored to Judge

Councily's Legs.
Col. Billy Overton is one of the profoundest en in the city. He ranks not far from the Hon. Bob Roosevelt in dexterity with the hook and line-only Billy is not a born Irishman like The other day a party under charge of Billy, consisting of Dick Tweed of the Metropolitan.

John McLaughian, and two or three others, went down to South Oyster Bay. They fished all day. It was the toughest and dryest fishing ever known Not a man had a bite excepting young Dick, who s so good-natured the fish had to come up. ompleted a successful day by hauling in one little ackash. The party came home. On the way up see figured up the cost of that fish. It was \$259, rexactly \$37 to each one in the party. It was conexactly \$37 to such one in the party. It was conunded to have the precious game taken around to
fly's and served up to the party—so far as it
ould go. In the mean time "Big Judge" Connolly
alked over to Overton's for his luach. The \$259
it was served to him by a stupid waiter, and
fly's party had to put up with buffaio steak,
uffed crabs, and salmon. The "Big Judge"
ughs the joke. He liked it as well as he had the
th. Some one spoke of the misfortune to his less
ated in This Sun a few days ago, and he said they
ere as strong and bad as much walk in them as were as strong and had as much walk in them as ever before. The \$259 fish had done the work to hem superbly. Be the powers, but that fwas a oine fish, though," and the Jurige walked back to has office via New Rochelle. When the Metropoli an opens Dick Tweed is going fishing again.

Brooklyn's New Departure. Louis Napoleon, the first colored juror ever impanelled in Kings county, served in a case tried in the Broomyn City Court yesterday.

THE FOREST CITY'S DEFEAT

A SPLENDID DAY AND AN EXCITING GAME OF BALL.

The Union Ground Verdant after the Rain Over 3,000 Speciators on the Scene-Maguificent Fleiding of the Mutes Bad Dicker Playing the Old Soldier.

The Forest City vine of Cleveland played their second game in this district gesterday afternoon on the Union ground, Williamsburgh, and certaining the ground presented a most agreeable appearance The heavy rain on Sunday had bad a most beneficial effect, causing the grass to look most exquisite ly green, thus affording an agreeable and pleasant relief to the eye from the bright glare of the sun. There were present over 3,000 spectators, all of whom appeared to take great interest in the game. Speculation on the game yesterday was pretty brisk. the Forest City nine apparently having numerous backers who thought the odds, 25 to 14 on the Mutuals, quite good enough to accept to a large amount Those persons, however, who invested their stamps on the Mutuals had never any reason to feel uneasy, as it was evident the champions were quite as good as their opponents at the bat, and better in the field. Indeed, the fielding of the Mutes, with one or two very trifling exceptions, was a treat to witness. Eggler, in centre field, did fine execution, one or two of his fly catches being regular trimmers Pearce fully sustained his reputation at short stop, and Ferguson played very well at third base. High am led the Mutual score at the bat; but Ferguson was after him closely. Eggler, however, respecting whom there were great expectations, could no tackle the pitching of the little wonder, being able to make his first base only once out of six attempts.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE PIELDER on the Cleveland side, although Sutton also showed fine form at third base. The latter ta, without exception, the finest thrower from third to first base among the base ball fraternity, the ball going as straight and almost as swift as an arrow to its mark.

Jim White of the Porest City nine was

straight and almost as swift as an arrow to its mark. Kimball also played well at second base. Allison led the score on the Forest City side at the bat.

Mr. Swandell having been elected umpire, play me and a state of the game opened well for them, as in the first inning they scored three rous through mids by Carleton and Kimbail, and then whitewashed the Cleveland men. The second inning was a blank for both sides, the Forest City nine going out in one, two, three order. In the third and fourth innings the Mutanis went in and out sgain in the order of striking, both the pitching and fielding of the Cleveland sine being tirst-class. In each of these innings the Western men put on one run, the one in the third laning being earned and the one in the fourth being obtained through a bad throw from Higham and a bad bit of fielding by Start. A wild pitch from Pratt, assisted by a mud of Carleton's, and a very wild throw from Buss enabled the Mutes Buss enabled the Mutes

TO PUT ON TWO BUNS

in the fifth inning, while the Clevelanders were put out for a duck's egg. This gave the Mutes a pretty strong lead, the game, at the end of the fifth inning being 5 to 2 in their favor. In the sixth inning the Mutes once more disappeared in one, two, three order, and the Forest City men would have done the same had not Dickey Pearce slightly fumbled the ball while struck his foot; as it was they did not score. Bad Dickey on walking in at the end of this inning a supeared to limp a little, which the crowd as score. Bad Dickey on walking in at the end of this inning appeared to thing a little, which the crowd appeared to think was an altempt of his to play off amences as an excuse for his muff, so they burst into a hearty laugh and shouted, "It won't do, Dicky:" "It's too thin;" "That's played out, Dicky." When he stood up at the hat he was saluted with a deristive cheer as it was seen Ferguson was to ren for him. Two muffs by Carleton, who until to-day had only one error registered sgalast him this season, and a bad throw from Bass, gave the Mutuals three runs in the seventh inning, and the Cleveland players were noze more disposed of in

king order.

be game was now regarded as all over but
uting, but base-ball affords many excellent filusions of the truth of the old adage, "never hattull you are out of the wood." In the eighth
ing the Mutes went out in striking order and
a the first two Cleveland man followed in a en the first two Cleveland men followed in a milar way, the next two men however made their uses on clear hits, then Kimbull sent a hot one to igham who only required to touch his base to at the side out. He

however, and this slight error gave the Forest City men three runs. The game stood nows to 5 against the West when the Mutes went to the bat for the last time. Although they had a lead of three runs, it was evident from the specimen of the Cieveland batting in the previous inning that it would be admissible to make matters a little more secure if tossible, and this they did, putting on two runs, the only ones they carned during the game. This left the Cleveland team five runs to make to the the game, rather too much to expect against such fielding as the Mutes had been exhibiting. They managed, however, to put on or run, and the Mutes thus added one more rictory to their championship serier, and one, too, which did them great credit. PUMBLED THE BALL,

THE SCORE. Totals 25 16 12 16 Totals .. INNINGS.

To-day, Porest City of Cleveland vs. the Star, on

Capitoline ground.
To-day, Mutuai vs. Athletic of Philadelphia for the championship, at Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

George Grote. The cable informs us of the death in England on Sunday of George Grote, the historian. Mr Grote was born in 1794, and had therefore attained the age of 76. In his early years be was a clerk in

his father's banking house in Threadneedle street In 1823 be commenced the preparation of his grea work, "The History of Greece," of which the firs work, "The History of Greece," of which the first volume was published in 1846 and the last in 1856. Besides this, he was the author of smaller treatures and review articles on subjects connected with Greek history and philosophy. About the time of the Reform movement of 1820 he sugaged in politics, and represented the city of London in three successive Parliaments, retiring in 1841. He was of the Liberal party, and a porsistent advocate of the ballot. His writings reflect his political sentiments, and in his history be ably vindicates the Greek people from the slanders of the monarchical writers who have misropresented them. His last work was "Plato, and the Other Companions of Socrates," published in 1866.

Assemblyman Jacobs's Foot Race.

Yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn politicians were bursting with laughter over a foot race between Alderman McGroarty and Assemblyman Jacobs on Prospect Park course. The stakes were \$100 a side ne was to go round one way and the other a cor

D. Morals and James McCauley acted as judges. Greatly ran to the first quarter at the top of his speed and gave out. As he failed to see Jacobs he thought be had given up the race, and so he turne and went back to the stand. On arriving there a found that Jacobs was continuing his run. Hopin to make it a draw bet he sent a carriage siter Jicobs, but the latter refused to take it, and wer round the track. The money was handed over t Jacobs, and he was congratulated by his iriends.

Dr. Leon's Predicament.

About two years ago a box containing five \$1,000 bonds of the Brooklyn Assessment Fund Loan and other securities was stolen during bank iours from the Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn. A short time afterward four of the bonds and some of the other securities were returned to the bank Yesterday Dr. John Leon, of 206 West Thirteenth street, offered the missing bond for sale at the office of Messrs. Beers & Edwards, 34 Wall street, and being unable satisfactority to account for its possession, was arrested. Although the number of the bond had been altered, it was identified, Dr. Leon was sommitted by Justice Hogan.

Resistance to the Military Despotism Lewis Leubuscher, of 978 Sixth avenue, is a deputy sheriff, and has been appointed a marshai by Capt. Duckworth of the Twenty-second Reginent N. G. S. N. Y., to arrest delinquent privates. Leubuscher yesterday arrested Jesse M. Hebbard. a private of the Twenty-second Regiment, and when he was about to take him to Ludiow street jail he was accosted by Wm. H. Hebbard and Charles Hebbard, the father and brother of the prisoner, who drew knives and held the marshal at hay while Jesse escaped. Father and son were held by Justice Hovan.

A Midday Robbery to Jersey City. Yesterday at noon Joseph Rommell, bookkeeper for the Jersey City Ferry Company, was going to the Hudson County National Bank with a bank book containing \$550 and a check in his right hand. When he was passing a carpet store in Montgomery street a piece of matting foil in his way and he stumbled. Just then three men jostied against him and grammed because he did not get out of the way. When he reached the bank the \$550 was missing. BUILER'S CAREER IN EGYPT.

The Rev. Mr. Strang , Statements Confirmed-Testimony of a Former Vice-Con sul ander Butter.
To the Editor of the Sun.

Sin. You have published and commented spot a letter from our worthy missionary to Egypt, the Rev. Mr. Strang, stating the way in which th United States consular agencies in Egypt are obtare been met in the office of Coi. G. E. Butler, the Consul-General, by Hassan and the infamous wan

dering Jew, A. D. Strologo, Although my good and Christian friend, the Rev. Mr. Strang, is very far from connecting my name with the outrageous transactions of that Liverness Jew, yet as I was myself at the time in the Consulate in the capacity of Vice-Consul, and perhaps some of my nemerous friends in this country might think me concerned in the said proceedings, it is proper that I should deny any such implication. For th sake of justice and truth allow me also to state certain facts of which I was myself an eye-witness. COL. BUTLER'S SECRETARY AND MR. AGA.

The first consular appointment that was made by Col. Butler was that of a captain named Aga. Being able to converse a little in Italian, Aga was selzed by Strologo, and every morning was brought by him outside the door of the consulate and there placed in quarantine; that is, he was strictly prohibited from having any communication whatever with those in the office, and afterward was led by Strologo back to

The presence of such a strange individual for five The presence of such a strange individual for five consecutive days outside of the consulate, and his apparent gentleness and silence, excited the curiosity of the chief cierk, as well as mine, dutil orders from up stairs were sent to the office for a commission to be drawn for Mr. Aga as consular agent at Khartoum. What amount of money entered the hands of Strologo I am unable to state; the first act of the play being the monetary transaction, it was quietly settled between those two. Our worthy representative to Khartoum having placed his commission between the folds of his appey, or Turkish gown, and swinging the bag which contained his vontamous written instructions, left the city without a minute's delay.

BETAILING THE U. S. CONSULAR INTERPRETERSHIP AT CAIRO, IN A GROCERT STORS.

ARTAILING REF D. S. CONSULAR INTERPRETERSHIP AT
CAIRO, IN A GROCERT STORE.

On a fine Saturday afternoon, shortly after Mr.
Aga's departure. I was sitting in the consulate all
aione, dreaming of the good old times of this country, when I saw a face peeping at intervals into the
office, much as amouse does when it makes its entrance in a room, hoping to meet no one. I went
out to see who it was, and there was a native who
did not wish to see any one siee, as he said, except
Cot. Butler's private secretary, Mr. Strologo. So I
left him waiting outside of the consulate, and I returned to my seat. Shortly afterward Mr.
came into the office, and told me the mas standing
outside of the consulate was an aspirant for the second or third interpretership for the consulate at
Caro, and had made an appointment with Strologo
to meet him outside of the consulate and tafk the
matter over. Strologo had solicited the services of
Mr. —— to interpret between them, and requested
him not to let Evangelides know anything of what
was going on. As soon as Strologo made his appearance they met outside of the consulate and comnenced taiking, but being annoyed by the passers
by, and the curious eyes which lighted upon them,
Strologo thought best to retire into the Italian grocery store opposite, where the confidential secretary
of the Consul General made his lieadquarters, and
generally obtained his plate of macaroni. Strologo
having seated himself on a soap box, and the aspirman for the interpretership one bog of Mochacoffe,
the pocuniary means and the generosity of the latter the pecuniary means and the generosity of the latte began to be discussed. After an hour's conversation the high commissioners came out of the grocer store, and each one took a diffe ent direction. Ma

BUTLER'S SEDVETARY TRYING TO SELL CONSULAR AP

go again into the grocery store, Strologo though would be unitudely, as he had loss his last custome there. In turning to the right be saw the doors of a stable below the consulate wide open. The hig commissioners murched into the stable, and seate themselves on a bench usually serving as an accommodation for the grooms, where they were wone t meet and hear the Koran. On this seat our commissioners as themselves to discuss the chance of the splicant for the United States consular agency. Oxioot, not only among themselves, but also to the applicant for the United States consular agency at Osicot, not only among themselves, but also in the presence of the inmattes of the place. Consisting at three horses, one donkey, a happy family of dogs, one tom cat, and a number of pizzons.

Strologe gave the applicant fite understand that nothing could be accombined without money, and that the amount he wanted for Osicot was \$1.500 in gold. The applicant offered \$750. Strologe would not accept it, and the applicant said that he would call again to-morrow and let him know.

But the expected victim found his way to the house of our good missionaries, to whom he as a large of the whole care. They advise him that he

plained the whole case. They advised him that he should do no such thing. It was then that the com-

cliculd do so such thing. It was then that the com-plaining letter was written by our missionaries to the Consul-General, as it is stated in Mr. Strang's otter. Respectfully yours. ALEXANDER C EVANGELIDES, late U. S. Vice-Consul to Egypt.

TRUTH ABOUT LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Statement of Col. Drake De Kay-The Alleged Victims Nothing but Cheate and Swindlers-The Country at Magdalena Most Fertile and Healthy.

To the Educe of The Sun.
Sin: With this mild heading, "The Magdalens Bay Imposture-A Pistol at a Man's Head as a Means of Persuasion-What the Government Offcials are Doing on the Pacific Coast," you publish a letter from Magdalens, Lower California, which contains more faiseboods to the square inch than a campaign document or a love-letter.

The signers represent themselves as "victims of the Lower California Company, " se lecking food, and as being cruelly treated, suit the country as a sandy desert.

Having just arrived from Magdalena, knowing the men, circumstances, and occurry shoroughly, and my name being mentioned in the matter, I " rise to

These algners were not angaged by or taken to Magdalena by the Lower California Company, but are of a lot of 370 men bired in New York by Mr. Moises Puche for the collection of a valuable dyestuff called orchilia moss, in Lower California, at monthly wages, board, and passage money advanced. The Lower California Company simply agreed that

to such of Mr. Puche's laborers as should wish to encage in agriculture, after repaying their passage

bout five miles from the Bay of Magdalena. Mr. Puche, being a stranger here, instead of obtaining good men, collected, with some incividual exceptions, the vilest crowd probably gotten together since the palmy days of the bounty-jumpers. There were prize fighters, thieves, pickpockets, tock rats, graduates of Blackwell's Island and Stn Sing , in a word, they were New York politicians, majority of them unquestionably contracted with Mr. Puche simply to get a free passage to El Dorado, never intending to abide by their agree-

ent. About the middle of last month a deputation from them presented a petition to me, as the Consulfe the United States, representing themselves as on tressor American citizens, and asking to be sent to San Prancisco. San Francisco.

I carefully investigated their case, and found that they were being and had been better fed than they had probably ever been at home, their rations being of best quality and more than they cools consume; that they had not done over three bours work per day since landing; and that they lacked nothing but clotting, a large stock of which it was considered injudicious to land from the vessel owing to the constant threats of some of these "injured innocents" to burn Mr. Puche's warehouse.

As to the cruel treatment, the only cause of complaint appeared to be that proper severity was not used.

As regards the character of the country instead.

ased.

As regards the character of the country, instead
of being a sandy desert, it is by far the richest agricultural country I have ever seen, and will produce
more grain, fruit, or vegetables to the sers that
any land in the United States. All fruits, tropica

any isnd in the United States. All fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, grow inxuriantly; the climate is simply perfection; local discases are unknown; the waters swarm with turtle and fish, and the grassy plans are covered with herds of ist cattle and deer. Before my leaving Magdalena, these men were offered by Messrs. Coucs & Monroy, orchila exporters, employment in which, with six hours laborate, end by Messrs. Coucs & Monroy, orchila exporting, end by Messrs. Coucs & Monroy, orchila exporting, end by Messrs. Coucs & Monroy, orchila exporting, end by Messrs. Coucs & Monroy, orchila exporting exceedingly cheap, cattle costing \$10 \$10 per lead, and no dittes on imports or other taxinon, with very moderate industry these victims can assuredly "barely keep hody and soul together."

Mr. Manuel Cohus, of the above from \$3 Wilham street, and Mr. Henry Vallente. 53 New street, have both just returned from Magdalena Bay, and will conform these statements.

I have the benor, sir, to be your cheffest refyart.

Secretary of the Lower Chiforna Company, \$5 vant, DRAKS DS RAY, Secretary of the Lower California Company, 25 William street.
New York, June 17, 1871.

THE PRESIDENCY

OFFICE-HOLDERS CANDIDATE For Prendent .

USELESS S. GRANT.

Relations of Useless & whom the other Officeholders want to Renominate along with Hims 1. Jossa Root Grant, President's father. Post-

master at Covington, Ry
Li Orwit L. Grant. President's brother. Partner with
the Collector of the Port at Chicago: expects some
thing very good after the next section.

III. Frederick T. Dent. President's father in law.
Claimant of Lands at Carondelet. Mo.—easter by
Wisson, inter Commissioner of the Land Office, has not
ret got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next
election. IV Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother in law, No. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmara.

Minister to Minister to

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law Collector of the Port of New Orleans, place worth \$50,00 a pear.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother in-law's coustn. Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans

XII. Shas Hudson, President's word coustn. Minister to Gustemala.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Gaiveston, Lersa, X.V. Orlando it Ross, President's own cousin. Cierk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; hoose for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Tressury Department, Washington; trusts bis merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. J. P. Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lentenant Westly-siths Inlantry; will be ready for promotion after the next election.

XIX George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; better things longed for X. L. Winans, President's cousin's hashand, Postmaster of Newport, By, ready for a higher bace, X.I. Miss B. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinner's offen, Tressury Department.

law's econd cousin, Cierk in Gen. Spinner's offer-freenarry Department.

XXII. Oliver W. Root. President's mother's grand nephew. Assistant District Autorney, Covington Syr for 1 not refuse to be District Autorney after the Egs. section.

3. 1. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own prother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans. The River Counties a Unit for the Farmer's Candidate-Hodman Spurged by the Detion in Popular Sentiment.

KINGSTON, June 15 .- The effect of Mr Greeley's speech throughout the State has been electrical. In every county the enthusiasm is enbounded. No such excitement has been known since hard sides times. The great Farmer to use a homely phrise is sweeping everything before him. Democrats and Republicans. Radicals and Conservatives, slike are loud in his praise.

In the river counties the feeling in his favor is intense. The Democrate in Olster, stace the vete of Senator Hardenbergh's Canal Dill, have become disgusted with Hoffman, and are now open in their sdvocacy of THE SUN's nominee. Even the rounded periods of the Governor's agricultural address, which so thilled the great farmer heart of the county, have been forgotten in the burning ste-quonce of the nen of Texas.

The Germans have kindly overlooked his error of spinion regarding the Sunday liquor law, and are for him to a man, out of regard for his intense sym-pathies in behalf of Fatherland. The farmers are wild with chiussasin, and are rushing to his sup-port, in view of his life long devotion to the cause of acriculture.

wild with enturinaem, and are arising to the cause of acriculture.

The trish, heart of Cister beats time to the greatliberal, because of also non-sectarian views and Cathonic sentiments. The Quakers even who form so targe a proportion of the population of southern Uister, as ready to battle for the great beacemaser and his sulightened indian policy of burying the hatchet. The voterans of the late war, to are obsciling on their armor, inspired by his recent stribution of auditunted heroism is routing single handed the Kuskius on the plains of Teras.

The only pursons milivocable to the Farmers' candidate are the officenoiders, and issume of them awen are proving recursant. Already the Collector of Internal Revenue in this (Tairteenh) distinct has resigned, and washed his bands of the Administration, in order to be able to battle naturalized for the Farmers' candidate.

Never was there such a marked unanimity of feeling. Even Nature is illuminating, and every mountain peak and tilished is ablicte in homor of her Patron Saint. Uister county can be safely counted on for one thousand majority for the Farmers' and Mechanics' candidate.

The Democrats for the Farmers' Candidate. CLYMER, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 14, 1871.-f am glad that THE SUN has boisted the name of the Hon. Horace Greeley as the Farmers' and Mechanica' candidate for the Presidency. He u honest and sound in the bead. He cannot be bought or bribed with presents. Bull pups, horses. and Long Branch cottages would not buy Govern ment positions from Horses. He would appoint good, honest men to fill all offices. How strange if would seem to have an honest, old-fashioned Go

would seem to have an honest, old-fashioned Government once more in the United States I have always been a Democrat, never voted any other ticket in my life. I read the speech of the hon. Horace Greeley in Buffalo yesterday morang, and I think it is sound. I endorse that speech and I will vote for Horace Greeley regardless at party, in fact, I think every voter in this county lexcept orange S. Winans) will wite for Horace Greeley for the next President if he is nominated. Your SYS sintes right. I am bound to raise a club of fifty a sixty persons in this town to subscribe for The SUN. We want your kind of light here. I think you can, with your SUN light, open a path out of the widerness, and show Grant the way back to Hinnots or back to the Digger Indian, whichever he may desire.

may desire.

Horace Greeley emigrated from this town to New New attachment that father, mother, and family lived Tora city. His father, mother, and tanning heed here forty years. His father and mother died here, and were buried to this village. I nose floras will not die until he has served one term as President of the United States. I think that if Tus SUN continues to shine on him he will be elected President in 1872. Respectfully, A CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCKAT FOR THE RIGHT.

Grant's Unpopularity. From the World

At the banquet given in this city to the British numbers of the High Commission the health of the fresheart of the United States was among the first of the regular toasts. In was drunk in also has lifence, and even the band which was present was not called upon to compliment the Presi the disual national air. Immediately after cealth of Queen Victoria was proposed received with the most enthusiastic characteristics. merican assemblinge is not apt to thus men for the English Queen owever, the enthusiasm which refi owever, the enthusiasm which religions the name of then Grant found expressionation of Queen Victoria, not so much a fadultration to her but as a testimous offularity of the President.

More recently, at the celebration of the materials of Professor Morse, a promite the status of Professor Morse, a promite the status of Professor Morse.

m the post of duty.

The Farmer's Candidate to Louisiaus.

Mr. Greetey is a representa caste that creates social and le is the earnest advocate or a eneral amnesty. He leves the the superior dignity of popular as steadfast faith in the leve

The Greeley Movement From the Laurence, (Ranson) Republic The Greeiev in venient is one of phenomens of the times. There seem that a strong effort is on foot to make dential candidate. And it cances be dealed canded to the control of character. Be is not probleman, but he is strong with the tust now he is popular with a large 1 Democrate of the Boyth, and also with citizens of that section.